EIGHT SPEECHES

SPOKEN IN

GVILD-HALL

Upon Thursday night, Octob. 27. 1642.

Printed in the same order they were spoken one after the other.

BY THE

Lord *Wharton.*
Master *Strode.*
The *Earle* of PEMBROKE.
The *Earle* of HOLLAND.
The *Lord* SAY.

Also a Letter from Master Secretary *Nicolas* to the EARLE of CVMBERLAND.

LONDON,
Printed for *Francis Coles* and *Thomas Bates.* 1642.

The Lord Wharton *his Speech.*

MY Lords, and you the Aldermen, and the Commons of this City, in a buſineſſe of this ve great conſequence and concernment, it was very well known to my Lord Genera that you could not but be full of great expectations, and my Lord had according to his du taken care for to give information to the Parliament, to thoſe that had ſent him, of wh had proceeded: In the very next place it was his particular reſpect to this City, to my Lord Maior, t Aldermen, the Common Councell, and all the Commons of this City, that they might likewiſe be a quainted with the ſucceſſe of that buſineſſe, towards which they themſelves had bin at ſo much ex pences, and had ſhewed ſo much love and kindneſſe in all the proceedings of this buſineſſe, for th purpoſe, becauſe that Letters might be uncertaine, and might miſcarry, there being great interceptio of them, the Forces of the Armies being cloſe together, my Lord thought fit to ſend Maſter *Strode*, Member of the Houſe of Commons, and my ſelfe, and certainly whatſoever ſhall be related by us t you it will be good newes, or elſe we ſhould not willingly have undertaken the bringing of it, and fo the truth of it, though we already heare that there are thoſe that have ſo much malignity as to oppoſ it, yet the certainty of it will cleare it ſelfe, and therefore there ſhall need no Apologies to be made but that which ſhall be ſaid to you ſhall be the truth, and nothing but the truth, in a very cleare way o relation of what hath paſt.

Gentlemen, I ſhall open to you as near as I can, as it comes within my memory, thoſe things of cir cumſtance which are worthy the taking notice of, and one in the firſt place ſhall be, the occaſion wh ſo many of the Forces were not then upon the place, which you will find to be upon very goo ground and reaſon, for the preſervation of the Countries that were behind, and of this City, which i the particular thing in the care, and now under the diligence of my Lord Generall to preſerve. Ther was left at Hereford, which lyes upon the confines of Wales, a Regiment of Foot under the Com mand of my Lord of Stamford, and a Troop or two of Horſe, that the power of Wales might not fa in upon Glocester-ſhire, and upon the river of Severn, and ſo upon the Weſt. There was likewiſe le at Worceſter (which you all know how, it is ſeated upon the river of Severn, and what advantage i hath to intercept all force that ſhall come from Shrewsbury down into the Weſt) a Regiment of m Lord Saint *Iohns*, and Sir *Iohn Merricks*. There was for the ſafety of Coventry (for that was a Town it was likely the King might have fallen upon) the Regiment of my Lord *Rochford*; but it ſeemes tha his Excellence the E. of Eſſex his Army did ſo quickly come up to the Kings, that the King though it no way fit or advantagious for him to ſpend any time upon thoſe places, for certainly they would have very quickly been relieved, ſo that the King ſtept by Warwick and Coventry, which otherwiſ we conceive they were Towns he had as good an eye upon as any other Towns in the whole King dome, excepting this. There was likewiſe occaſion upon the ſuddenneſſe of my Lords march, 2 Reg ments of Foot, one under the command of a Gentleman you all know, Col. *Hampden*, and the othe under the command of Col. *Grantham*, with ſome 10 or 12 Troops of Horſe, and theſe were but on dayes march behind, and upon the occaſion of bringing up ſome powder, and amunition, and artillery which my Lord would not ſtay for, purpoſely upon his diligence and deſire that there ſhould not b an houre loſt in purſuing after that Army, and that he might make all haſte in comming up to thi Town, and his deſire to make haſte to keep with that Army was ſuch, that he kept for 2 or 3 days to gether a dayes march before that Army and ſo there being another Regiment lodged in Banbury, oc caſionally for their own ſafety, there was with my Lord when this battell was fought upon the Lords day, 11 Regiments of Foot, and about the number of 35 or 37 or 40 Troops of Horſe; that which makes me ſay this to you, is partly for your ſatisfactions that you may know the reaſons of the things are paſt, and partly that you may give the more glory to God for his bleſſing, and for his preſervation of that remnant of the Army which was together, being about 11 Regiments of foot, and a matter of 35 or 40 troops of Horſe.

Upon the Saturday at night, upon a very long march (for they came not in till 9 or 10 a clocke at night) the Army came to Kenton, and the next morning about 7 a clock (though all that night there

was newes came that the King was going to Banbury) we had certain information he was comming down a hill, which is called Edge-hill, which hath some advantage by nature for Forts, and breast-works, and such things as those are; and that hill the Kings Army came downe at that time (that Army which goes under the pretence of being raised for him, and by his authority for and against the Parliament) his Army comming downe, my Lord of Essex presently drew out into the Field, & drew his Army into a place of as good advantage as possibly he could, tho the other Army had the advantage by the hill, which they were possessed of before, and at the beginning of the day the wind it was against us, and was for the advantage of the other Army. The preparation on both sides was for the making of them ready for fight, and the Kings comming down the hill was so long, that there was nothing done till 4 in the afternoone. And Gentlemen I shall tell you the worst as well as the best, that you may know all, and that when you have known the worst, you may find it in your judgments, to give the more praise to God for his mercy, after there was so much probability of having such an ill successe.

After that we had shot 2 or 3 peeces of Ordnance, they began for to shoot some of theirs, and truly not long after, before there was any near execution, the e was 3 or 4 of our Regiments fairely ran away. I shall name you the particulars, and afterwards name you those that did the extraordinary service, whereof you will find those of this City to have bin very extraordinary instruments. There were that ran away, Sir *Wil. Fairefax* his Regiment, Sir *Henry Cholmleyes*, and my Lord *Mandevils*, and to say the plain truth, my own. These ran away.

Gentlemen, you see by this time I am like to tell you the truth, I hope of every thing; but yet I must say this, that though they did so, yet I hope there will be very convenient and very good number of them got together againe, that may shew themselves in better condition, and better way of servi e then yet they have done, I hope so, and by the blessing of God it may be so, for they are but young soldiers, and we have seen very good experience of some of them, that have this last battell done very extraordinary & valiant service. Not long after there was a charge upon the left wing of the horse, and there I conceive there was a matter of 18 or 19 Troops, and truly I cannot say they did so well as they should tho I hope there are not many of them cut off neither, but that they will be brought together againe to doe very good service hereafter; but so it is they had the worst of it, and by this you will see that at the beginning of the day we might thinke it would not prove so well as it pleased God it did afterwards in the close of the day for 4 Troops were divided, and one part of the horse were not in good order, but it pleased God now to shew himself, for after they had past the left wing of our horse, I cannot say it was in any hands but Gods owne providence, the horse that had past through them followed them in part, and went to the Town where all our baggage was; the baggage of the Officers and the private persons of the Army, not they of the Artillery, but the Colonels carts and the Captains carts, and such provision as that, and there they tooke a baite upon our pillage and fell a plundring, all that while the rest of the Army was a fighting, and indeed my Lord Generall had some more losse then ordinary by some cloathes and money he had there, but we may thanke God they were away, for thereby the rest of the Army had better opportunity to do that service they did.

My L. Generall himself upon this extremity did begin to shew himself to be more then an ordinary man, and indeed I think more then I have heard tell of any man, for he charged up at severall times, once with his own Troop of Horse, as I remember; but I am sure with his own Regiment of Foot, which was raised here in Essex, and though so many ill passages happened before, with his own providence and encouragement, and the encouragement of others, his own troop of horse fell upon the Kings owne Regiment (which they had most hopes of) which they called the red Regiment, and after a sore and bitter fight (for to give them their due, they fought very well, those of my L. of Essex his Regiment, and those Horse I spake of before) they killed the Kings Standard-bearer Sir *Edm. Varney*, they took the Kings Standard which was raised up against the Parliament, and it was brought my L. Generall, and he delivered it to a servant which was not so carefull as he ought to have been, but it was not taken by force, but by the careleſneſſe and negligence of some persons, but it was gotten by force and lost thus. They took likewise the Kings Generall prisoner, and carried him away; they tooke

prisoner my Lord Generals son, my L. *Willoughby*, that person you have heard so much of, and been so well acquainted with here, Col. *Lunsford* which should have had the Tower, he was likewise taken prisoner, and his brother slain, and Sir *Edward Stradling* prisoner, and divers others of quality, My L. *Amberney*, and Col. *Vanasour*, and Sir *Edw. Murrey* a Scotchman of great quality, while these were upon this service I must give the right to divers other of the Officers of the Horse which were upon the right wing, that they did extraordinary service too, that was my L. of Bedford himself, who did very gallantly, and Sir *Wil. Belfore* the late Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir *Philip Stapleton*, and all the Troop which formerly had been under some other kinde of report, they did extraordinary service kept entirely to their charge, and though they were long under the power of the other Canons, there were some seventeen shot of Canon shot against them, and they stood still, and God be thanked not a man of them hurt: yet there was likewise very extraordinary service performed by my Lord *Gray*, and Sir *Arthur Hezelrig*, who indeed was a helpe to give a great turne to the day, by cutting off a Regiment of the Kings which was called the blew Regiment, and there were many other Gentlemen of great worth, that did very extraordinary service too; I would not have you understand, that others did not doe it, because I remember not their names for I speake to you now but on the sudden, but there were divers others did very great service, onely these I have named that come to my memory, and you will heare more of the rest upon other occasions; upon the close of the day, wee know it for certain, that the best Regiment of the Kings was cut off, and the next his best Regiment, which was that under my L. of *Lindsey*: there was all the prisoners taken I told you of: there were those persons of quality slaine I told you of; and there was, as we conceive (this I tell you upon information, as we conceive, and are informed by the Countrey-men that saw them bury the dead next day, and bring them up into heaps, there was, as is informed and conceived) about 3000. of theirs slain; and we cannot believe, nor we cannot have any information, to give us reason to believe that there was above 300. of ours slain; And this was to be observed of Gods providence in this dayes work, that though it began so improbably, yet before the close of the night, which was 2. houres, (for they began to fight indeed, but about 4. of clock) we had got the ground that they were upon, we had got ten the wind, and we doe not know, nor by information conceive, that there was 20. men of ours kill'd by all the Kings Canon: when it was night there could be no more fighting, we drew our forces together, and so likewise did the King, they were then but at a reasonable distance, it may be three times, or five times, or some such distance of this room, but in the night the forces of the King withdrew up towards the hill from whence they came; and my L. Generall amongst others, sent my self for to bring on those forces which I told you were two dayes march behind (which was Col. *Hampden*, and Col. *Grantham*, and those troops of horse, and the Artillery) and sent to bring them up to him; and about one or two a clock at night, those forces came to my L. Generall, and joyned with the rest of the Army, and when the King had drawn his forces up the hill, my L. Generall drew us a matter of 3 quarters of a mile further from the hill, that he might be out of the power of the Canon; there we stood to our armes all the night, and in the morning drew our selves again into the fields, but we heard no more newes of the other army, more then wee saw some scattering men, of some 3. or 4. troops of horses on the top of the hill, which came to bury the dead, and take away some of their Canon; & such things as those were, but they came no more down the hill, neither that day, nor on *Tuesday*, though there were divers reports came to us in the army, and I believe came hither, that there was fighting on *Munday* and *Tuesday*, yet there was no fighting, for the King kept on the top of the hill, and we came away on *Tuesday* at 4. of clock; so that we can assure you there was no more action, then was on the Lords day.

Gentlemen, I shall after I have declared this narration to you, say no more then this, that certainly my Lord Generall himself, hath deserved as much in this service for his pains and care, and for the particular successe that was upon it, as truly as I think ever any Gentleman did; and in the next place, that as God of his own immediate providence did thus declare himself for the owning of his own cause, so you will not forget to apply your selves to God, to give him the glory, and to intreat his blessing upon the future successe.

Master Strode *his* SPEECH.

GEntlemen all, as this noble Lord hath told you, my Lord Generall hath sent him up to you to give you a clear information of what was done; he hath given you so clear a one, that there is little left for me to say to you, only my attestation, and that needs not, had that been all, I should have said nothing, but in the inumeration of those Regiments that did run away, and of his own, I must needs say thus much, when they all were away, he stayd with us in the service all that night, this I hold it my duty to this honourable person, it was modesty in himselfe to say nothing.

I shall crave leave a little further, to make you some observation, that as God did this great worke, and we ascribe to him the honour, so you will look upon the persons by whom he did it; In the first place you have heard, when as it was 1000. to one, but that we had lost the day, by running away of the troope of horse, and the 4. Regiments, and then the Generall did draw up his own Regiment, and then did God begin in them to shew his own work, and it was not only in them, but by a Regiment raised in *Essex*, and another Regiment raised in this City, under the command of Mr. *Hollis*, and another Regiment of my L. *Brookes*; which had the day upon them; these were the men that were ignominiously reproached by the name of *Round-heads*, and by these *Round-heads* did God shew himself a most glorious God; And truly (Gentlemen) they that will report to you the number of our dead, farther then we have reported them to you, must find them many miles from the Army, and then they were men that ran away so far, that it was no matter who killed them; for our men that we could find any where about the place, we cannot find in all (nor think) above 300. and you'll say, they were well lost that run away; the boldest men of them that stood, were few lost, and they that were so lost, were lost with a great deale of honour, and I believe you will have them in more reputation then they that live and run away; so that truly I can say no more to you, in such a cause as this is, that you have undertaken with your purses, and with your persons, God hath shewed himselfe with us, be you but couragious, and we never need doubt it; and so we say all.

The Earle of Pembrooke *his* SPEECH.

MY Lord Major, and you, Gentlemen of the City, I am commanded, and the reason that makes me trouble you at this time with saying any thing, is by reason of a Letrer I recieved from the Committee, which I think is a Letter of some consequence, and fitting for you to see; otherwise I am so ill a Speaker after such a Declaration made to you, I have not the boldnesse to say any thing to you, but truly, though I say little, and have a bad tongue, yet I have ever had so good a heart to this businesse, that I shall ever live and die in it.

Gentlemen, you have shew'd your selves like brave and noble Citizens, you have done it with that nobleneſſe, with that alacrity, with that love to God, King & Parliament, that none of your Ancestors before you ever shewed more love, nor care, nor zeale, nor performed that you have done better: I have only this to say to you. If the times are such (not that I thinke there is any great perill in the Kings Army now, for they have told you nothing but truth) yet when you have seene this Letter, you will find there is very good cause in you to crown this work, which must be by following it, with the same zeal, love, care and nobleneſſe, and alacrity, which if you do, you may well crown your selves with the name of a glorious City, and none more.

THE LETTER.

To the Earl of *Cumberland*, Generall of his Majesties Forces in the *North*.

MY very good Lord, your Lordships of the 20. *of this Month, I have received by* Stockdale, *and have read it to his Majesty; who willed me to signifie to your Lordship, that he is well pleased with your Lordships continuing of the Sheriffe in his place, albeit he sent a Writ for his discharge: his Majesty takes a speciall notice of your Lordships vigilancy and care, in the trust he hath reposed in your Lordship, as he hath by many very gracious expressions declared at severall times, openly, upon conference of your businesse in* [illegible] *Your Lordships care of my Lady Dutchesse of* Buckingham, *is (I assure you) very well ta-*

ken by his Maiesty. Sir Ralph Hopton, *and other Gentlemen in the West, have raised ten thousand Horse and Foot, with which they have already disarmed all persons in* Cornwall *that are disaffected to the King: they have taken* Lanceston, *and are marching into* Devonshire, *to disarme the disaffected there; and soone intend to come to meet the King at* London: *here are also in* Wales *about six or seven thousand men levied for the King, which are to be under Marquesse* Hartford, *that will be ready upon all occasions to come to his Maiesty; but we hope he will not need their help, having given the Earle of* Essex *such a blow, as they will make no haste again to adventure themselves in that cause, against Gods anoynted: I shall referre your Lordship to the relation of the bearer for the particulars. To morrow his Maiesty marcheth towards* London *by* Oxford. *I am so full of businesse, as I must crave your Lordships pardon that I write so briefly; but I am nevertherlesse,*

Your Lordships most humble Servant,

Edgescot, Northampt. Octob. 24. 1642.

Edward Nicolas.

The Earle of Hollands SPEECH.

MY Lord Major, and you, Gentlemen of the City, It is more by obedience then confidence, that I say any thing to you at this time; my Lords and the Committee command me, and therefore I shall obey them: That that I shall say to you, is to observe in the Relation that this Noble Lord hath made: In the first part of it, what deliverance God hath sent you, that in a danger, and indeed such as I am confident, all that were there believe the Cause of Religion, and Liberty, and all lost; you saw what a present turn it had, such a one, as if it did not give them the victory, it gave them the advantage, that is certain; and truly a very great one, especially when it was taken from so unhappy a condition as they were likely to be in, wherein God hath shewed us what a danger might have fallen upon us: And certainly it is because, every man should consider in that danger, what hee might have suffered, and what his cause might have suffered, and to give you all by this, warning, That as hee hath now begun to deliver you only by his hand, and by his power, he will expect that you will expresse such a thankfulnesse to him for it, as now to make his Cause your work, and to do it with your hands, boldly, and with courage: For this Letter that you heard read now, you see what is threatned against you; the least that you must expect is this great Army of the Kings, that certainly by the dispositions of those that cōmand it, and have great power in it, you must know what to expect, and what to trust to; they intend you no lesse (and that is to be believed) then the destroying of the City, your persons, and the preying upon your fortunes: This it not all you see, that if this doth not prevaile, or be not powerfull enough, an Army must come from the West, the preparation of another in the North, from all parts of the kingdome, the sword is drawn against you: and truly having those ill intentions that they certainly have, it is the wisest course they can take; for in your City is the strength of the kingdome indeed, it is not only the life, but the soule of it, If they can destroy you here, the rest of the kingdome must all submit & yeeld and in that yeelding must give over the maintenance of all that is most deare to them: Therefore if you will now consider how God hath shewed you first, that he hath kept the first blow from you, by delivering of you indeed from such an eminent danger, as it could not be be believed it could have beene recovered, but by himselfe, and by the power of his hand; this may give you just encouragement to pursue all things that are for his glory, and for the defence of your Religion, and his Cause, I am confident, as you will doe it with thankfulnesse, and duty, and sincerity to him, so in wisedome and reason you will (seeing what threatnings there are unto you, you will defend your selves and your families, nature directs you to it, as well as piety; we onely recommend this to you, that you may but know it, and take it into your thoughts, and into your hearts, and then we are confident your hearts will be raised with so much piety, with so much courage, and with so much resolution, as you will defend your selves, and in defending your selves, defend us the Parliament, and the Kingdome, you may doe it, you have power, and wee expect it from your affections. *Finis.*

The

The Lord Say and Seale his Speech.

MY Lords and Gentlemen, that little that I have to say, shall not be to set forth your approaching danger, but I shall rather apply my selfe to stir up your spirits, to incourage you, and to settle this opinion in you, that if you be not wanting unto your selves, which cannot be imagined in this cause, you will have no cause to feare danger; it cannot be doubted by that which you have heard, but that these malignant mischeivous councellours, and these men of desperate fortunes that they have gathered to them, and into whose hands they have put our King, that their intentions are, that this rich glorious City should bee delivered up as a prey, as a reward to them for their treason against the Kingdome and the Parliament, and that your lives should satisfie their malice, your wives, your daughters, their lust, and religion it selfe the deerest thing of all others to us, should be made merchandize of, to invite Papists, to invite forreigners, Notwithstanding their intentions let no mans heart bee discouraged, you have power enough in your hands, to bring all this wickednesse upon their owne heads, through Gods blessing; if you will use your hands, if you will hold them up to serve your God, to defend the true religion of Almighty God, to defend your lives, to defend this Kingdome and the Parliament, you need not feare any thing that can bee done by this broken Army, nor feare those things, that are here written in this letter, nor those things that are falsely buzzed abroad by a malignant party, in your City to amaze you, there is no feare of danger, but in security, in sitting still, and therefore if you will bee stirred up (as I cannot doubt, we cannot imagine you will) to do what every man, both by the Law of God, and by the Law of Nature in this case will be induced to doe, through Gods blessing, you shall both honour God, maintaine the true Religion, save this Kingdome, save the Parliament, and Crowne your good beginnings that God hath pleased to shew himselfe unto us in; this is now not a time for men to thinke with themselves, that they will be in their shops, to get a little mony, this is a time to do what you doe in common dangers, let every man take his weapons in his hand, let him offer himselfe willingly to serve his God; and to maintaine true Religion; you may remember what God saith by the Prophet, *my heart is set upon those people, that are willing to offer themselves willingly upon the high places*; let every man therefore shut up his shop, let him take his musket, let him offer himselfe readily, and willingly, let him not think with himselfe, who shall pay me, but rather think this, I'le come forth to save the Kingdome, to serve my God to maintaine his true Religion, to save the Parliament, to save this noble City, and when this danger is overcome, I'le trust the State, that they will have a regard unto whatsoever may be fit, either for my reparation in any losse, or for my reward; do as you do in common dangers, when there is a fire, men aske not who shall pay him his dayes wages, but every man comes forth of his doores, helpes to quench the fire, brings a bucket, if he have one, bo rowes one of his neighbour if he have not, when the fire is quenched, then the City will regard to repaire any man that hath suffered all day, that doe you, every one bring forth his Armes, if he have it if he have it not, let him borrow Armes of his neighbour, or hee shall be armed from the State, let every man arme himselfe, and arme his apprentizes, and come forth with boldnesse and with courage, and with cheerfulnesse, and doubt not but God will assist you; for though you be concerned in all you have, yet this is Gods cause, that should be your incouragement, for they are Papists, they are Atheists, that come to destroy you; they come indeed in the first and principall aim they have to destroy Religion; Papists are invited, they have Commissions, are these men that should defend the Protestant Religion, when they are Papists, and recusants. Therefore if that you shall come forth, God will go forth with you, he will fight for you, he will save you, but how? he will not save you without your selves; you may remember what was said, *Curse ye Meroz, because they came not out to help the Lord against the mighty*; hee needs not your helpe, but he will use your service, that he may blesse you, and therefore let every man be incouraged, let him shew his readinesse, let him shew his forwardnesse; remember what the Scripture saith, *Heare O Israel, God is with you, so long as you are with him*, the Lord will be with you in this cause, for it his cause, but then you must shew your selves ready to bee with him,

I need not use these speeches to those that have expressed already so much

done, I shall onely incourage you to go on; bee not daunted, let not malignant parties that goe and down, and would go about to informe you that there are these feares, and these dangers, them not make you be wanting to your selves, feare them not at all; I shall conclude with this, t that good King said, *up and be doing, and the Lord will be with you.*

The Lord Wharton his second speech.

GEntlemen, I shall trouble you but with a word or two, the one is upon part of that narrati which I began withall, wherein truly I take my selfe to be very beholding to that Gent man that spoke after me, that he did not forget to informe you of the extraordinary blessing, t God bestowed upon the courage of honest pious and religious men; for truely there was very fe that did any extraordinary service, but such as had a marke of religion upon them: That which omitted to tell you, was this, that one great cause of the preservation, and of the successe of that d was the barbarousnesse, and inhumanity of Prince *Robert*, and his Troops, who while wee were fighting, not onely pillaged of the baggage (which was but a poore imployment!) but most b barously killed Country-men that came in with their teemes, and women, and children that w with them; this I thinke comes not amisse to tell you, because you may see what is the thing th aime at, which is pillage, and baggage, and plundering, and the way which they would come by is murdering, and destroying, and therefore it will come in every properly, to incourage you to t work, which these two noble Lords have so well opened to you, which is, the standing upon yo defence, and to that I shall onely adde this, that when you shall have done that in that measure, a in that proportion (which we doe not doubt but you will doe, because you have always shew your affections, and your wisdomes, to bee so great in the carriage on of this businesse, I say, wh you shall have so behaved your selves,) there is no doubt but Gods blessing will bee upon it, and y will be sure to have an extraordinary back, you will be sure to have an extraordinary assistance, t the Lord of *Essex* with the whole Army, will bee sure to be on the one side, when you with yo defence will be on the other side, and when that Army shall lie between these two, without quest on they will come to a very short conclusion, when you may reap the fruit of your labours that y have been at, to your benefit, and your posterities.

The Earle of Holland his second speech.

MY Lord Maior and Gentlemen, it is but a word or two that I shall say to you, for the shutti up of this; the danger hath been represented to you, we must desire you likewise to consid how neer it moves, that you must resolve and act both together; they conceive this Army will be *Oxford* as this night, that is within such a distance, as within three dayes they may march to *Lond* it is very necessary for you to provide against this, as a danger that may bee very suddenly upon yo if they should chance to march before the other Army, and with such an advantage, as to breake bridges, or any such thing, as may hinder the other Army to move presently, and suddenly after then Consider how open you are to this danger, if you provide not presently for it, therefore as we ha given your reasons, and indeed as you may take almost from your owne reasons to defend your selv that it will be very necessary for you, to looke upon this as a danger, that you will not lose an hou for the providing against, and that is all I shall say unto you.

The Earle of Pembrook his second speech.

MY Lord Maior, and you Gentlemen, I shall onely speake one word to you, and that concer your selves most nearest, and you know them better than I a great deale, though I have bee long time bred in the City for many yeares, truly you that are Citizens, must know it better than you know you have a great malignant partie in the City, you have now time and power to loo them, leave no time to looke into it, for if you leave that till a time of distraction, they will be great deale bolder than now they are, now you may doe it in time.